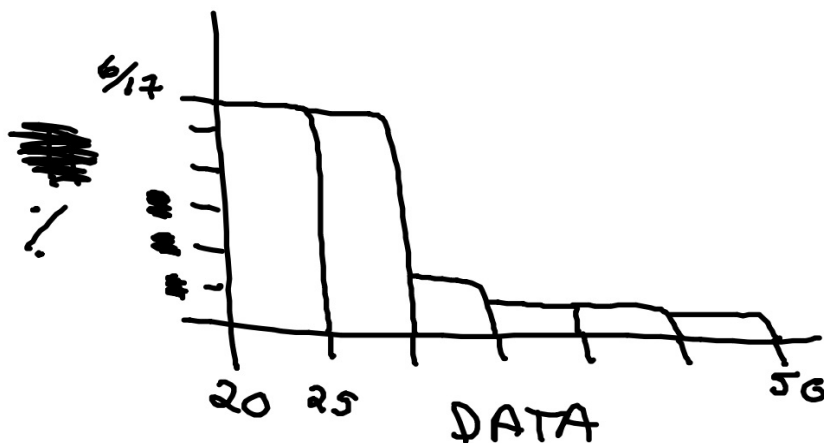


Review: histograms

Create a histogram of the following data, then describe the distribution.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 20 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 25 |
| 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 34 |
| 38 | 40 | 46 | | | | |



MEDIAN: *center*

- put numbers in order
- find the middle number
- if there are two middle numbers, average the two

Example:

3, 12, 5, 3, 6, 11, 7, 8, 10, 15, 6, 4, 18, 20

3 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 10 11 12 15 18 20

7.5 = Med.

QUARTILES:

- the medians of the lower and upper halves of the data
- first and third quartiles
- Q1 and Q3

Q2 = Median

25%

Same example:

3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 20

Q1 = 5

Q3 = 12

IQR: *Inter-quartile range*

- the difference between Q3 and Q1

(a, b)

$$\text{IQR} = Q3 - Q1$$

- the middle 50% of the data

Same example:

~~Q1~~ = 5

~~Q3~~ = 12

IQR = $12 - 5 = 7$

(3, 20)

THE 5# SUMMARY:

Ex:

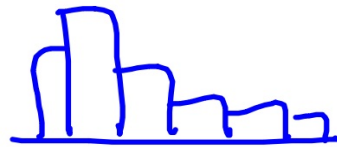
Min = 3

Q1 = 5

Median = 7.5

Q3 = 12

Max = 20

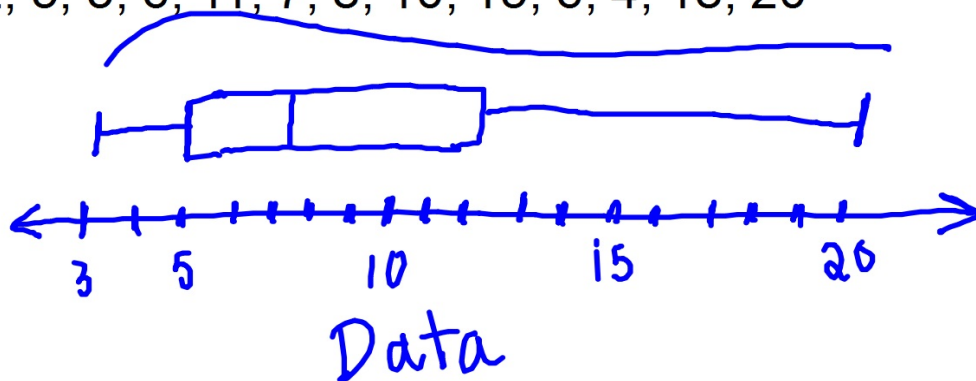


Visually: BOXPLOT

Box & Whisker plot

Use the data from before:

3, 12, 5, 3, 6, 11, 7, 8, 10, 15, 6, 4, 18, 20



5 # Summary and Boxplots on the calculator:

Find the 5# Summary & create a boxplot of the following data:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 12 | 18 | 25 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 30 | 29 | 32 | 35 |
| 10 | 40 | 38 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| 19 | 22 | 13 | 16 | 26 | 29 | 27 | 35 | 62 | 57 |

Finding outliers- the 1.5 x IQR test

In order to formally to determine if there are outliers:

- find IQR = $Q_3 - Q_1$
- multiply by 1.5
- Take this number and:
 - subtract from Q_1
 - add to Q_3
- This is considered the range of acceptable data
- ANYTHING OUTSIDE THIS RANGE IS CONSIDERED AN OUTLIER

Example: Using the data from before, test for outliers

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|-----------|
| 12 | 18 | 25 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 30 | 29 | 32 | 35 |
| 10 | 40 | 38 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| 19 | 22 | 13 | 16 | 26 | 29 | 27 | 35 | <u>62</u> | <u>57</u> |

$$\text{min} = 10$$

$$Q_1 = 20$$

$$M = 26.5$$

$$Q_3 = 33$$

$$\text{max} = \underline{62}$$

$$IQR = 13$$

$$13 \times 1.5 = 19.5$$

$$20 - 19.5 = 0.5$$

$$33 + 19.5 = 52.5$$

2 outliers: 57, 62

Modified Boxplot:

- If you decide that there are outliers, you can modify your boxplot
- Put a dot where the outliers are, and then make the whisker go to the next available point
- Try this with the example data from before

Example: Create a boxplot (testing for outliers) of the following data:

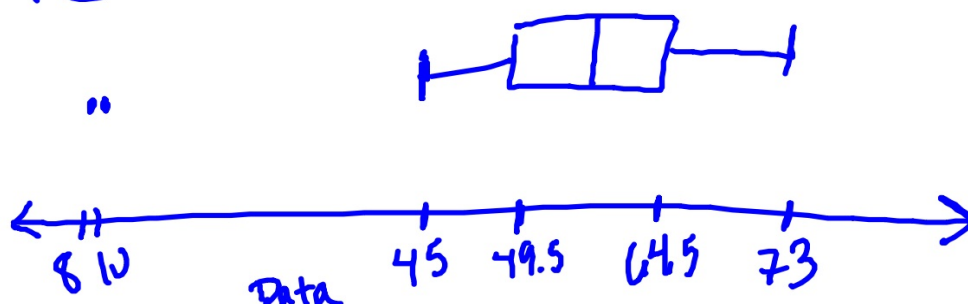
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 10 | 45 | 60 | 62 | 55 | 50 | 49 | 51 | 52 | 55 | 56 |
| 69 | 67 | 63 | 64 | 66 | 65 | 70 | 72 | 73 | 48 | 47 |
| 46 | 47 | 53 | 54 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 70 | 8 | 60 |

$\min = 8$
 $Q_1 = 49.5$
 $M = 57$
 $Q_3 = 64.5$
 $\max = 73$

$$IQR = 15 \times 1.5 = 22.5$$

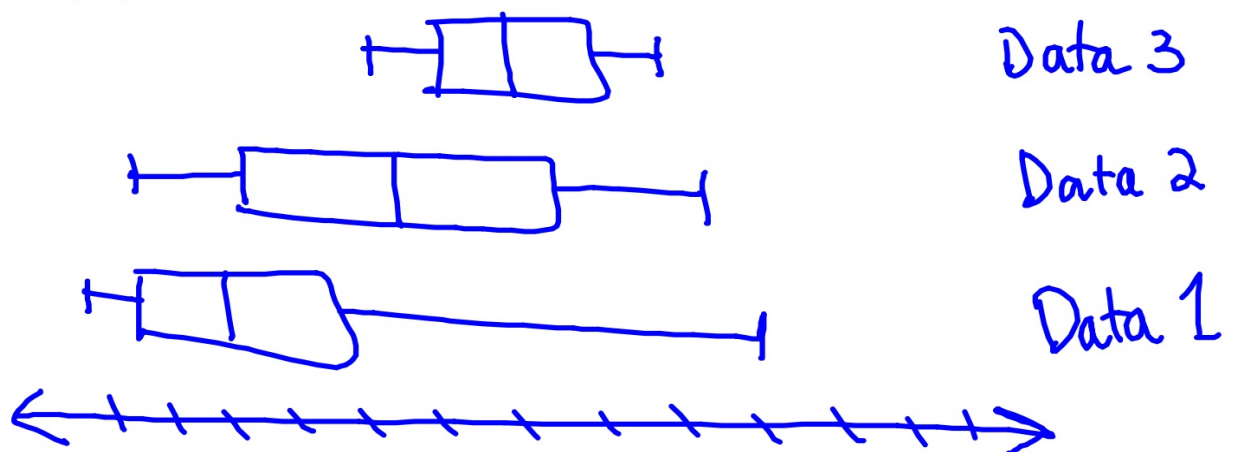
$$Q_1 - 22.5 = 27$$

$$Q_3 + 22.5 = 87$$



Parallel boxplots

- Compare 2 or more sets of data



Start HW!!